Army Posture Statement 2006 -- Army Logistics Readiness

Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) Fielding

What is it? Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) consists of operational equipment which is maintained by the organization for use until the item becomes unserviceable. The bulk of OCIE is managed through installation Central Issue Facilities (CIFs). Those CIFs stock and store items based on local commander requirements with stocks owned locally, by the tactical units. OCIE requirements are based on locally set standards. There currently is no institutionalized capability to divert stocks from one location to another and, due to unit ownership of stocks in the CIF, excess stocks are rarely identified or moved to locations with greater need. Until recently, systems did not support anything other than local visibility of requirements and shortages, making Army-level requirements determination very difficult. The intent is to re-engineer the OCIE management structure and processes to improve the ability to rapidly modernize and efficiently sustain Soldiers' individual gear.

What has the Army done? The Army has conducted a comprehensive technical review of OCIE, two OCIE reengineering audits, and a cost analysis. An Integrated Process Team (IPT) has been established by the Vice Chief of Staff, Army and has provided an assessment of the current status of visibility across the force. The implementation and establishment of a Central Management Office is being staffed for execution in FY 06.

What continuing efforts does the Army have planned for future? The Army is exploring other issues to improve OCIE support to include retained issue, modernized CIF issue concepts and additional automation improvement. The Army is developing metrics to complete an evaluation plan and will develop a baseline.

Why is it important to the Army? Central Management of selected OCIE stocks issued to soldiers or on hand in CIFs will allow for movement of stocks to the point of greatest need and alignment of serviceable assets in support of modularity and emerging force requirements. Centralized management will also facilitate better alignment of CIF staffing. Planned system changes will allow automated issue of OCIE to Soldiers and provide asset visibility throughout all components of the Army, which will improve inventory management and distribution and provide an ability to better forecast OCIE requirements.

Logistics STAMIS Impact on Modular Concept of Support

Overview: The Modularized Army is having a profound impact on logistics. Equipping the modular plug and play force and implementing the Army Force Generation Strategy (ARFORGEN) requires unprecedented asset visibility and accountability. Concurrently, as part of streamlining the Army, Division and Corps material management centers are being eliminated from the force. Modern web enabled and web based logistics automation is essential to see, account for and control the thousands of equipment changes necessary to build and fight the Modular Army. The current legacy systems are simply not up to the task. Because Modular Army units are smaller and more mobile, flexible reliable systems are required to maintain linkage between supported and supporting units. The future automated logistic systems will extend to company level and allow units to: sustain the force, distribute material, account for property and ammunition, report readiness, provide asset visibility and connect the logisticians. The impact of logistics automation and reliable reporting extends throughout the Army. Without adequate logistics systems the Army cannot accurately determine funding requirements and priorities, predict and allocate resources to reset the force, account for and track readiness, assure accountability of sensitive items, or implement ARFORGEN strategy. Lack of visibility and accountability also adversely impacts the Army Working Capital Fund and timely acquisition of critically needed repair parts. Other operational impacts of not funding STAMIS improvements include increased supply stockpiles, movement requirements (both ground and air), and delivery times for supplies (customer wait time), equipment down time and failure rates. Below is a short description of each of the critical STAMIS and impact on warfighter if item is not funded and fielded.

System: Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) – SARSS provides all the accountability, requisition, storage, issue, and management processes for Class II, IIIP, IV, V, VII, and IX. The SARSS supports modular operations that provide supply management functions to all elements within a CSS domain.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. No automated system to manage stocks and requests for supplies with in the Brigade Area Of Operations. Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. This will cause poor visibility of requested assets and reduce accountability of assets generating excess and adversely affecting combat readiness, without the right supplies at the right place when required.

System: Corps/Theater Automated Supply Capability (CTASC) - CTASC is the mainframe supply and financial computer for Corps and Theater which routes BDE supply data to the National level or other brigades for fulfillment. CTSAC manages supplies for Corps and Theater. Audits requested supplies for excess or controlled items. CTASC gets repair parts, consumables, and property to the

Theater, redistributes supplies between Brigades, audits for inappropriate requests and feeds the financial accounting systems. CTASC works in concert with SARSS at the BDE level to automate supply requisitions, status, and accountability.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. No automated system to manage stocks and requests for supplies with in the Corps or Theater Area of Operations. This will cause poor visibility of requested assets and reduce accountability of assets generating excess and adversely affecting combat readiness, without the right supplies at the right place when required.

System: Property Book Unit Supply, Enhanced(PBUSE) - PBUSE is a web-based application which provides real-time property accountability and total asset visibility throughout all levels of the Army to include: the Army Authorization Documents System (LOGTAADS), Serial number tracking, Asset adjustments, lateral transfers, authorization updates, unit transfers, split operations, and basic and operational load and hand-receipt management. The PBUSE enables the combatant commanders the ability to track all incoming, outgoing, and on hand end items and components of end items to meet mission requirements. The PBUSE system is the foundation for item managers to have accurate on hand end item quantities and management functionalities.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. Without PBUSE units will have to manually execute property management to include the request, issue, documentation, and accountability of unit supplies and property. Units will be unable to provide asset visibility at all levels of the Army, generating excess, and an inability to transfer excess property to units who are critically short that property. Current systems fail net-readiness and CFO Act Compliance.

System: The Standard Army Ammunition System–Modernization (SAAS-MOD)- SAAS-MOD is an automated ammunition management system that combines theater and corps MMC, ammunition supply points (ASPs), and the Division Ammunition Office (DAO) into a single software baseline. SAAS MOD is a real-time, interactive system that performs related management functions for the Class V Manager. SAAS MOD provides asset accountability, resupply requirements, in-transit asset visibility, serviceability information, and status of maintenance items and components and packaging materiel integrating training, sustaining and warfighter requirements.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. Units will be forced to manually request, track, maintain, and account for ammunition. Generating excess ammunition and causing the wrong ammunition and not enough ammunition to support combat units at Brigade and below.

System: Unit-Level Logistics System – Aviation SCP 6.0 (ULLS-A SCP 6.0) – ULLS-A SCP 6.0 automates the logistics functions for Aviation units to include unit maintenance and materiel readiness management operations. ULLS-A SCP 6.0 prepares unit supply requisitions, maintenance management records, and readiness reports. ULLS–Aviation SCP 6.0 produces flight packs, tracks aircraft readiness, maintains operational and historical records, and processes repair part requisitions. ULLS-A also automates bench stock listings by shop codes, prescribed load lists, reportable component management, production control, and the Army Materiel Status Reporting application. ULLS-A is used at the aviation unit maintenance level and the aviation intermediate maintenance level; and it interfaces with SARSS and SAMS.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts aviation unit readiness and capability to fight. Aviation units will be unable to support the Army's 2-levels of maintenance. Without ULLS-A SCP 6.0 aviation units will have to operate 4-STAMIS with reduced manpower. Without ULLS-A SCP 6.0 units will have to operate 2 different STAMIS side by side. Units will only be able to provide 30 day readiness reporting versus daily readiness reporting. Current system fails net-readiness.

System: SAMS-E (SAMS-Enhanced)- SAMS-E enhances the Army's existing logistics systems: Unit Level Logistics System – Ground (ULLS-G) and Standard Army Maintenance System Level - 1 & 2 (SAMS-1&2) by replacing the ULLS-G DOS and SAMS-1&2 Windows NT operating systems with the Windows Graphical User Interface (GUI) operating system (2003/XP). It also supports the modular design and the move to 2-levels of maintenance. SAMS-E merges ULLS-G functionality into SAMS-1 (SAMS-1 Enhanced). SAMS-2 is now called SAMS-2E. SAMS-E improves User Interface, requires minimal Training by incorporating On-line Tutorials and Computer Based Training. SAMS-E Improves Reliability and Security, Data Accuracy and Integrity, and Information Assurance & Vulnerability (IAVA) Compliance.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. Units will be unable to support the Army's 2-levels of maintenance. Without SAMS-E units will have to operate 5-STAMIS with reduced manpower. Without SAMS-E units will have to operate 2 different STAMIS side by side. Units will only be able to provide 30 day readiness reporting versus daily readiness reporting. Current systems fails net-readiness.

System: The Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System II (TC-AIMS II) – TCAIMS-II is DoD's primary transportation system used to facilitate movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies during peacetime and war, and provide visibility data of forces—from base to foxhole. It provides an integrated transportation information management capability for routine deployment, sustainment, and redeployment or retrograde operations of all DoD

components and agencies. TC-AIMS II is designed to enhance coordination, control, and management of force deployments, improve ITV, total asset visibility.

> **Impact:** Units will not be able to produce an automated Unit Movement Plan and be unable to tag equipment for automated tracking. Without TCAIMS-II units will be unable to track movement of equipment causing frustrated cargo and longer Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) increasing deployment timelines.

System: Combat Service Support Very Small Aperture Terminals (CSS VSATs); CSS Automated Information Systems Interface (CAISI) - Combat Service Support Very Small Aperture Terminals (CSS VSATs) in tandem with the CSS Automated Information Systems Interface (CAISI)a wireless interface which plugs the system into a local area network or into a wide area network – this provides an agile, modular, adaptive communications platform that enables the electronic transmission of logistics data in real time allowing the warfighter to submit and track sustainment requirements in support of their mission, while providing the combatant commander visibility of those requirements and current readiness.

> **Impact:** Adversely impacts unit readiness and capability to fight. Without CAISI and VSAT units will be unable to pass automated requisitions through supply system, while receiving no automated status back. This will cause poor visibility of requested assets generating excess. In addition units will be required to transport on foot or via convoy requests for supplies, putting them in harms way more frequently.

For additional information, please contact us at:
mailto:TellArmyG4@hqda.army.mil or visit the DCS, G-4 web site at:
http://www.hqda.army.mil/logweb.